

CAVEAT:

The *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations* (LCRIs) **Chapter 24: Corporate bodies** is made available in .pdf format for use in NACO Training workshops and is current as of May 2002.

NACO participants are automatically subscribed to one (1) full set of the LCRIs and all subsequent updates. This printed set is (or will be) made available through LC's Cataloging Distribution Service.

Note that NACO participants must use the most current version of all required documentation— if this .pdf version is used after the NACO workshop in the creation or updating of name authority records it is the responsibility of the user to ascertain that it is kept up-to-date.

For a listing of current LCRIs consult the list on the CPSO home page at: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/currlcri.pdf>

Note: Because of formatting constraints in this document LCRI 24.13, type 6 does not include a page 5. The information on printed page 5 is contained on page 4.

24.1. GENERAL RULE.

Ambiguous Entities

Treat the ambiguous entities listed below as general corporate bodies and establish them under the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2, tagging them as X10.

Airplanes, Named
Airports
Almshouses
Aquariums, Public
Arboretums
Artificial satellites
Bars
Biological stations
Boards of trade (Chambers of commerce)
Botanical gardens
Cemeteries
Chambers of commerce
Concentration camps
Concert halls
Country clubs
Crematories
Dance halls
Ecological stations
Factories
Funeral homes, mortuaries
Halfway houses
Herbariums
Hotels
Markets
Morgues
Motels
Night clubs
Nursing homes
Old age homes
Opera houses
Orphanages
Planetariums
Plans (Programs)
Poorhouses
Port authorities
Projects
Railroads
Research stations
Restaurants

Sanitariums
School districts
Service stations
Ships
Shipyards
Space vehicles
Stores, Retail
Studies (Research projects)
Tribes (as legal entities only)
Undertakers
Zoological gardens

Punctuation

Add a comma to a series of words appearing in an English-language name except before an ampersand. *Exceptions:*

1) For British headings, follow the punctuation in the publication, which normally will not include a comma before the conjunction in the series of words, e.g.,

	110 1# \$a Great Britain. \$b Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
<i>not</i>	110 1# \$a Great Britain. \$b Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food

2) For Canadian headings, follow the punctuation provided by the National Library of Canada.

Note: Headings originally established before January 1981 that are in accord with current policy except for punctuating words in series were coded "AACR2" before September 1982. Continue to use the existing form of the established heading in post-August 1982 cataloging. (Headings other than those from the National Library of Canada or British or Irish headings coded after August 1982 will be in accord with AACR2 and current LC policy.)

If the form of name selected as the heading includes quotation marks around an element or elements of the name, retain them (cf. example in rule 24.7B4). Use American-style double quotation marks in the heading, instead of other forms of quotation marks.

If the form of name selected as the heading consists of or contains initials, regularize the spacing and put one space after an initial that is followed by a word or other element that is not an initial and no space after an initial that is followed by another initial consisting of one letter.

source: F&H Denby
heading: 110 2# \$a F & H Denby

heading: 111 2# \$a U.S.D.A. Symposium ...

heading: 110 2# \$a BBC Symphony ...

If the form of name selected as the heading includes a place name at the end and the place is enclosed within parentheses or is preceded by a comma-space, retain in the heading the punctuation as found.

If the form of name selected as the heading includes an abbreviation, retain in the heading the abbreviation as found.

heading: 110 1# \$a Buenos Aires (Argentina : Province).
\$b Dirección de la Energía. \$b Div.
Estadística. \$b Secc. Información

When the name of a body consists of both a numerical or alphabetical designation and words indicating the body's function, include both in the heading for the body. Separate the two parts with a dash (two hyphens).

heading: 110 2# \$a [Parent body]. \$b Abteilung V-
Vermessungswesen

heading: 110 2# \$a [Parent body]. \$b Social and Economic Sciences-Section K

heading: 110 2# \$a [Parent body]. \$b Sub-task Force I-Gas
Dissolved in Water

If the form of name selected as the heading includes a dash or a hyphen that sets off a data element (usually a place name), regularize the punctuation by using a dash (two hyphens) without spacing on either side.

heading: 110 2# \$a University of Nebraska—Lincoln

source: Centro abruzzese di ricerche storiche - Teramo
heading: 110 2# \$a Centro abruzzese di ricerche
storiche--Teramo

Canadian Headings

If the National Library of Canada (NLC) form differs from LC/AACR2 form for capitalization, diacritics, or punctuation, follow NLC.

If a corporate name in French includes the diphthong *œ*, which appears in the NLC form as separate letters, use the NLC form in the heading.

Although NLC practice is to establish *all* corporate names in both English and French, LC practice is to use English whenever possible. *Exception:* Generally establish Québec corporate names in French.

If the NLC French-language heading is used and that heading has a qualifying term in French, change the term to the English term used in the NLC English-language equivalent heading.

NLC: CHAU-TV (Station de télévision : Carleton, Québec)
NLC equivalent: CHAU-TV (Television station : Carleton, Quebec)
heading: 110 2# \$a CHAU-TV (Television station :
Carleton, Québec)

If an NLC corporate heading contains a geographic qualifier, use the LC-established form of the geographic name as the qualifier.

NLC: Douglas Hospital (Verdun, Quebec)
heading: 110 2# \$a Douglas Hospital (Verdun, Québec)

"AACR2 Compatible" Headings

1) *General.* All headings newly coded after August 1982 will be in accord with AACR2 and current policy and will be designated "AACR2" (with two exceptions). A heading already coded "AACR2 compatible" will continue to be used in its existing form in post-August 1982 cataloging. The two situations in which a newly coded heading will be coded "AACR2 compatible" are

a) The heading is for a body that is entered subordinately to another body whose heading has already been coded "AACR2 compatible."

b) The heading is for a uniform title entered under a name heading that has already been coded "AACR2 compatible."

Before September 1982, headings were coded "AACR2 compatible" if they had been established before 1981 and fell into one or more of the categories listed below. Also coded "AACR2 compatible" were headings established after 1980 for bodies that were entered subordinately to

bodies whose headings had already been coded "AACR2 compatible" and headings for uniform titles entered under name headings that had already been coded "AACR2 compatible."

2) *Categories coded "AACR2 compatible."* The categories of headings that were coded "AACR2 compatible" were as follows:

a) *Quotation marks.* The existing heading lacked quotation marks even though the body's predominant usage showed quotation marks around one or more elements.

compatible heading: 110 2# \$a Istituto tecnico C.
Gemmellaro di Catani
(AACR2 form: Istituto tecnico "C. Gemmellaro" di Catani)

b) *Acronyms.* The existing heading contained an acronym in lower-cased letters after an initial capital letter even though the body's predominant usage showed the acronym all in capital letters.

compatible heading: 110 2# \$a Amacom
(AACR2 form: AMACOM (Organization))

Note: If the body was famous, the heading was re-established in its AACR2 form.

c) *Terms of incorporation*

(1) The existing heading contained a term of incorporation that did not agree with AACR2 capitalization.

compatible heading: 110 2# \$a Art Nouveau, inc.
(AACR2 form: Art Nouveau, Inc.)

(2) The existing heading contained a term of incorporation that would not be retained under AACR2.

compatible heading: 110 2# \$a Press Association, ltd.
(AACR2 form: Press Association)

compatible heading: 110 2# \$a Schweizerisches Ost-Institut,
A.G.
(AACR2 form: Schweizerisches Ost-Institut)

(3) The existing heading lacked a term of incorporation that would be included under AACR2.

compatible heading: 110 2# \$a Daumier Prints
(AACR2 form: Daumier Prints Inc.)

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d) *Hierarchy*. The existing heading for a Chinese, Japanese, or Korean corporate body contained more hierarchy than AACR2 would permit.

compatible heading: 110 1# \$a Japan. ‡b Hōmushō. \$b
Keijikyoku
(AACR2 form: Japan. Keijikyoku)

Airports

Before August 1996, airports were established as geographic names under the provisions of chapter 23 AACR2, tagged X51. After July 1996, establish airports under the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2, tagged X10. If the name of the airport does not include the name of the place it serves, add the appropriate local place name qualifier. Do not make a reference through the local place in which the airport is located.

LC practice: Headings for airports existing in the name authority and bibliographic databases will be revised as a project by the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO), but revise existing headings needed in current cataloging as encountered.

110 2# \$a Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport
110 2# \$a Heathrow Airport (London, England)
110 2# \$a Shin Tōkyō Kokusai Kūkō
110 2# \$a Davis Airport (Luzerne County, Pa.)
110 2# \$a Davis Airport (Montgomery County, Md.)

Cemeteries

Before August 1996 cemeteries were established either as name or subject headings, tagged X51. After July 1996 establish all cemeteries as name headings, tagged X10.

LC practice: Headings for cemeteries existing in the subject authority file will be converted to name headings as a project by CPSO. CPSO will also revise existing name authority and bibliographic records as a project, but revise existing headings needed in current cataloging as encountered.

Establish cemeteries according to the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2. Qualify the name of the cemetery with the name of the local geographic place in which it is located, i.e., city, county, etc., even if the cemetery is national, state, provincial, etc., in character. (Revise existing headings that do not reflect this policy when such headings are needed in current cataloging.) Do not make a reference through the place in which the cemetery is located.

110 2# \$a National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific
(Honolulu, Hawaii)
110 2# \$a Cimetière de Champeaux (Montmorency, France)
110 2# \$a McMillan Cemetery (Marshall County, Okla.)

110 2# \$a Cmentarz Ewangelicko-Augsburski w Warszawie
(Warsaw, Poland)

110 2# \$a Necrópolis Cristóbal Colón (Havana, Cuba)

Concentration Camps

Before August 1996, concentration camps were established either as name or subject headings, tagged X51. After July 1996, establish all concentration camps as name headings, tagged X10.

Establish concentration camps according to the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2. Construct headings based upon information found on items issued by the body or information found in authoritative reference sources. Do not routinely construct the name of a concentration camp to reflect solely the local place name. If the form of the heading cannot be determined from reference sources, use the form as found in the item being cataloged. Qualify the heading for a concentration camp that consists solely of the name of a place with “(Concentration camp).” (Revise existing headings and associated bibliographic records that do not reflect this policy when such headings are needed in current cataloging. Do not retain the post-1980, pre-August 1996 heading as a reference, unless it is a valid AACR2 reference.) Do not make a reference through the local place in which the concentration camp is located.

LC practice: Convert headings for concentration camps existing in the subject authority file to name headings as needed. In converting subject authority records to name authority records, copy the subject authority record into the name authority file. Add the control number of the subject authority record as a 010 \neq z; revise the form of heading and the tagging; evaluate existing references (revise or delete), add additional references as appropriate, delete any 550 fields¹; retain any 670 field(s) as is (including “Work cat.” preceding the citation), add a 670 field that justifies the heading chosen (item being cataloged or LC database citation); and change FFD 8 to value n, code FFD 12 as appropriate, and add the cataloger’s code in FFD 25. Submit a proposal to delete the record from the subject authority file to the Subject Headings Editorial Team, Cataloging Policy and Support Office in accordance with procedures in *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* H193, section 11, and H193.5. (*NACO libraries:* Submit the proposal to Cooperative Cataloging Team, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division.)

110 2# \$a Auschwitz (Concentration camp)
410 2# \$a Konzentrationslager Auschwitz
410 2# \$a KL Auschwitz

110 2# \$a Konsentrasiekamp te Bethulie
410 2# \$a Bethulie (Concentration camp)

¹Note that the order of fields when copying a subject authority record differs from the traditional order of fields for name authority records. Do not reorder the fields.

110 2# \$a Nēsos Gyaros
410 2# \$a Gioura (Concentration camp)

Plans, Programs, and Projects

Treat plans, programs, and projects as corporate bodies whether or not they have a staff. Do not consider that headings for entities with these words in their names need the addition of a qualifier that conveys the idea of a corporate body (cf. 24.4B).

Printers

The purpose of this section is to provide guidance in the formulation of headings for printers for use in the cataloging of rare materials. In the context of rare materials, the word "printer" also means "publisher," "bookseller," "associated name," etc.

Establish names of printers in the form found in modern reference sources in the language of the country in which the printer is located when that varies from the chief source of information in the item being cataloged, according to the principle for form of pre-1801 names (LCRI 22.1B) and persons not known primarily as an author (AACR2 22.1B). If a corporate name is not clearly indicative of a corporate body, add the qualifier "Printer," "Bookseller," "Firm," etc., as appropriate (cf. LCRI 24.4B). Make *see* references from unused variant forms and *see also* references from the established forms of related persons or corporate bodies.

Establish a firm as a corporate body, in direct order.

source: Ex Officina Elzeviriana
heading: 110 2# \$a Officina Elzeviriana

source: Viduae & haeredum Ioannis Stelsii
heading: 110 2# \$a Vidua & Haeredes Ioannis Stelsii

Heirs, Assigns, Estate

Establish phrases denoting the heirs or estate of a printer in direct order in the nominative case with a *see also* reference from the established form of the printer's name.

source: Gli heredi di Filippo de Giunta
heading: 110 2# \$a Heredi di Filippo de Giunta
410 2# \$a Haeredes Philippi Iuntae Florentini
410 2# \$a Junta (Firm : Florence, Italy)
410 2# \$a Giunti (Firm : Florence, Italy)
500 1# \$a Giunta, Filippo, \$d 1450-1517

source: Haeredes Christiani Egenolphi

heading: 110 2# \$a Chr. Egenolffs Erben
 410 2# \$a Haeredes Christiani Egenolphi
 410 2# \$a Christian Egenolffs Erben
 410 2# \$a Egenolffs Erben
 500 1# \$a Egenolff, Christian, \$d 1502-1555
 670 ## \$a Benzing \$b (Chr. Egenolffs Erben)

source: Reprinted at Edinburgh : By the Heirs and Successors of Andrew Anderson

heading: 110 2# \$a Heirs and Successors of Andrew Anderson
 500 1# \$a Anderson, Andrew, \$d d. 1676
 500 1# \$a Anderson, James, \$d fl. 1676-1694
 500 1# \$a Anderson, Agnes, \$d d. 1716
 670 ## \$a A dict. of the printers and booksellers in England, Scotland and Ireland from 1641 to 1667, 1908:\$bp. 5 (Andrew Anderson, d. 1676, was succeeded by his widow Agnes and his son James)
 670 ## \$a A dict. of the printers and booksellers In England, Scotland and Ireland from 1668 to 1725, 1922:\$bp. 5-6 (Andrew Anderson's widow Agnes, conducted the business under the style Heirs and Successors of Andrew Anderson until her death in 1716)

source: London : Printed by John Basket ... and by the Assigns of Henry Hills

heading: 110 2# \$a Assigns of Henry Hills
 500 1# \$a Hills, Henry, \$d d. 1713

source: De erven F. Bohn

heading: 110 2# \$a Erven F. Bohn
 500 1# \$a Bohn, F.

source: The Paul M. Fekula collection : a catalogue / published by the estate of Paul M. Fekula

heading: 110 2# \$a Estate of Paul M. Fekula
 500 1# \$a Fekula, Paul M.

Officina, etc.

source: Ex officina Oporiniana

heading: 110 2# \$a Officina Oporiniana
 500 1# \$a Oporinus, Joannes, \$d 1507-1568

source: Typographia Komarek in Via Cursus [Latin name]
source: Nella Stamperia del Komarek [Vernacular name]
source: Stamperia Komarek, a spese di G. Ughetti [Vernacular variant]

heading: 110 2# \$a Stamperia del Komarek
410 2# \$a Typographia Komarek
410 2# \$a Stamperia Komarek
410 2# \$a Komarek (Firm : Rome, Italy)
500 1# \$a Komarek, Francesco Bezzarrini
500 1# \$a Komarek, Giovanni Jacopo

source: Ex Officina Plantiniana [Latin name]
source: Plantijnsche Drukkerij [Vernacular name]

heading: 110 2# \$a Plantijnsche Drukkerij
410 2# \$a Officina Plantiniana
500 1# \$a Plantin, Christophe, \$d ca. 1520-1589

Partnerships, etc.

1) If there is clear evidence that the partnership is a formally established, stable entity, establish the phrase as a corporate body with a qualifier as appropriate. Make *see also* references from the headings for the partners.

source: Books Printed for A. and J. Churchill at the Black Swan in
Pater Noster Row [Vernacular name]

source: Impensis Awnsham & Johan. Churchill [Latin name]

heading: 110 2# \$a A. and J. Churchill (Booksellers :
London, England)
410 2# \$a A. & J. Churchill (Booksellers :
London, England)
410 2# \$a Awnsham and John Churchill (Booksellers
: London, England)
410 2# \$a Awnsham & Johan. Churchill (Booksellers
: London, England)
500 1# \$a Churchill, Awnsham, \$d d. 1728
500 1# \$a Churchill, John

source: In aedibus viduae & haeredum Ioannis Stelsii

heading: 110 2# \$a Vidua & Haeredes Ioannis Stelsii
410 2# \$a Vidua et Haeredes Joannis Stelsii
410 2# \$a Vidua & Haeredes Ioannis Steelsii
410 2# \$a Veuve et Héritiers de Jean Steelsius
500 0# \$a Veuve de Jean Steelsius
500 1# \$a Steelsius, Jean, \$d 1533-1575

source: Printed for Don Allen by Grabhorn-Hoyem

source: R. Grabhorn & A. Hoyem

source: San Francisco tel. dir. (Grabhorn-Hoyem, prntrs & graphic desgnrs)

heading: 110 2# \$a Grabhorn-Hoyem (Firm)
500 1# \$a Grabhorn, Robert
500 1# \$a Hoyem, Andrew

2) In the absence of clear evidence that the relationship is a formal or legal partnership, do not establish as a corporate body. Rather, establish the names of the various persons, and any related corporate body, separately. On a specific bibliographic record, make added entries as indicated in the imprint and colophon of the item being cataloged.

source: Printed by Robert and Edwin Grabhorn, 1928

heading: 100 1# \$a Grabhorn, Robert
510 2# \$a Grabhorn Press

heading: 100 1# \$a Grabhorn, Edwin E.
510 2# \$a Grabhorn Press

source: Printed at the Grabhorn Press for the Book Club of California, 1940

heading: 110 2# \$a Grabhorn Press
500 1# \$a Grabhorn, Edwin E.
500 1# \$a Grabhorn, Robert

source: Per Andream de Torresanis de Asula 1496

heading: 100 1# \$a Torresanus, Andreas, \$c de Asula, \$d 1451-1529
400 1# \$a Asulanus, Andreas, \$d 1451-1529
400 1# \$a Torresani, Andrea, \$c de Asula, \$d 1451-1529
400 0# \$a Andrea, \$c socerus, \$d 1451-1529
400 0# \$a Andrea, \$c d'Asola, \$d 1451-1529
400 1# \$a Torrigiani, Andrea dei, \$c de Asula, \$d 1451-1529
510 2# \$a Aedes Aldi et Andreae Soceri

source: In aedibus Aldi et Andreae Soceri 1515

heading: 110 2# \$a Aedes Aldi et Andreae Soceri
500 1# \$a Manuzio, Aldo, \$d 1449 or 50-1515
500 1# \$a Torresanus, Andreas, \$c de Asula, \$d 1451-1529

source: Ex Officina Plantiniana, apud Franciscum Raphelengium

heading: 110 2# \$a Plantijnsche Drukkerij
heading: 100 1# \$a Raphelengius, Franciscus, \$d 1539-1597

24.1B. Romanization.

Do not apply the alternative rule found in footnote 4 to rule 24.1B. This means always using systematic romanization as the heading for a body with a name written in a nonroman script.

24.2. VARIANT NAMES. GENERAL RULES.

Minor Changes of Name

In the absence of explicit evidence that a true name change has taken place, consider that different usages found in publications are variants of one another, rather than true name changes) whenever the difference is a minor one defined as follows:

A difference is minor if the existing heading and the name in the publication being cataloged differ only in one or more of the ways below.

- 1) the representation of words (abbreviation, acronym, initialism, or symbol and the spelled out form; two different spellings of the same word; a word in the form of a single word and in the form of a compound);
- 2) a change in a preposition, article, or conjunction;
- 3) change in punctuation.

N.B. For headings satisfying these conditions, if the heading has already been treated as a name change, however, with multiple headings in use consequently, do not collapse these into one heading, unless there is additional, explicit evidence that only variant names are involved.

Proposed Bodies

If a heading is needed for a proposed body, use the name found in the available sources. If the body is actually established later and the established name differs from the proposed name, use the established name in the heading and treat the proposed name as a variant form.

University Libraries Named for Persons

Universities of North America frequently have main library buildings named in honor of someone, e.g., "The Joseph S. Regenstein Library of the University of Chicago," while the library complex itself is called by a generic term instead of the honorific, e.g., "The Libraries of the University of Chicago." When the distinction between the building's name and the library's name can be made in this way, use the library's name as the basis for the heading even if it can be found only off the chief source or outside the item. Limit research, however, to the most obvious reference sources.

24.2B.

If the name of a corporate body appearing in the chief source would require (according to 24.4B) the addition of a qualifier while a variant form appearing elsewhere in the item would not require such a qualifier, nonetheless use in the heading the form found on the chief source.

title page: Aurora
verso of t.p.: Aurora, Inc.
heading: **Aurora (Firm)**

Note that if one of the varying forms is in a copyright statement, it has second-class status in all situations, whether or not it or the competing form is on the chief source. This is because a form in the copyright statement, if it differs, is almost certainly an official form, the *last* choice under 24.2D.

24.2C.

For names of corporate bodies that are located in countries where orthographic reform has taken place (Indonesia and Malaysia, the Netherlands, Soviet Union, etc.), if the first item received gives the name of the corporate body in the old orthography, establish the name in that form; make a reference from the form in reformed orthography. When, subsequently, the first item with the name in the reformed orthography is received, change the heading to reflect the reformed orthography; make a reference from the earlier form. Note that variant names resulting from orthographic reform are treated as such rather than as a change of name.

24.2D.

If in a body's publications its full form of name and its initials both appear formally in the same source, choose the full form for use in the heading. (Change the heading if later evidence shows a clear pattern of predominant usage that differs from the heading chosen.)

When a corporate name must be established for an item not issued by the corporate body, treat the item being cataloged as a reference source. If the item provides both the body's full form of name and its initials, choose the full form for use in the heading (even if the initials appear prominently and the full form does not).

If variant forms appear formally in chief sources of the body's publications, choose the predominant form. If an initial form (including an acronym) appears prominently, check the authority file to see if there is a reference or a heading for another body already under the same initials. If there is, this means the initials do not "differentiate" and thus the full form must be adopted as the AACR 2 form.

24.3A. Language.

Do not apply the alternative rule found in footnote 7 to rule 24.3A.

If the name of a corporate body appears on its publications in different languages, apply the following:

- 1) If one of these is in the official language of the body, use it.
- 2) If the body has two or more official languages, one of which is English, use the English form.
- 3) If the body has two or more official languages, none of which is English, use the form in the language predominantly used in items issued by the body.
- 4) If the official language of the body is not known, use the form in the official language of the country in which the body is located if the country has a single official language.
- 5) If categories 1)-4) are not applicable, use the English, French, German, Spanish, or Russian form, in that order of preference. If none of these applies, use the form in the language that comes first in English alphabetic order.

If the body is an international one and its name appears in English in formal presentations in the chief sources of its own items, use the English form (24.3B1). If there is no English form, apply the provisions above.

If the name of a corporate body appears on its publications in one language form, construct the heading in the official language of the body (for nongovernment bodies) or official language of the country (for government bodies) whenever the official language is known and publications with the official language form are likely to be received. Take the name from a reliable reference source when the name in the official language does not appear in the body's publications. If the form in the official language is not available from a reliable reference source, use the form that is available and mark the heading "provisional." Change the heading when the official language form becomes known. If the official language is not known or there is doubt about the official language or it is unlikely that a publication with the official language form will ever be received, use the form appearing on the body's publications. Do not mark the heading "provisional."

24.3E. Governments.

When it is known that a name or phrase represents a body exercising all the powers (or group of powers) of the government, apply the first sentence of footnote 9 and establish only the heading for the government.

source: The Executive Branch of the United States Government
heading: **United States**

but *source:* Herausgegeben von der Bundesregierung
heading: **Germany (West). Bundesregierung**

If this fact cannot be known or confidently assumed,

1) establish the name as one of the agencies of the government if the name sounds like an agency name of that government

2) establish only the heading for the government if the name does not sound like an agency name of the government.

24.3G. Local churches, etc.

If an ecclesiastical parish consists of a single church, do not establish a heading for the parish. Instead, use the heading for the church. Treat the name of the parish as a variant form of the name of the church.

Christ Church (Fitchburg, Miss.)

x Parish of Christ Church (Fitchburg, Miss.)

If an ecclesiastical parish consists of two or more churches and/or chapels, apply the following:

1) If the parish and one of the churches have a name in common, use the heading for the church (as above)

2) If the name of the parish is different from the name of any of the churches, establish a separate heading for the parish. Treat the heading for the parish according to rules for local churches (e.g., 24.3G, 24.10).

Henrico Parish (Va.)

24.4B. NAMES NOT CONVEYING THE IDEA OF A CORPORATE BODY.

Surnames

Generally, do not add a general designation as a qualifier to a corporate name containing two or more surnames (without forenames or without forename initials).

110 2# \$a Morgan and Morgan
not 110 2# \$a Morgan and Morgan (Firm)
but 110 2# \$a B. Morgan and D. Morgan (Firm)

Performing Duets

For performing duets, also do not add a general designation as a qualifier if the name contains two surnames (with or without forenames or forename initials) or if the name contains two forenames.

Initialisms and Acronyms

If the name chosen for the heading for a corporate body is an initialism or acronym written in all capital letters (with or without periods between them), add a qualifier to the name (unless 24.5C is applicable). Do not add such a qualifier when the capitalized form is used in a *see* reference.

110 2# \$a CAST (Group)
 410 2# \$a C.A.S.T.
 111 2# \$a CAV (Conference)

Ships

When establishing a heading for a ship, add a general designation in English as a qualifier if the name alone does not convey the idea of a corporate body. If there is any question as to whether there is an appropriate general term, take the term from the item being cataloged. If there is more than one ship with the same name, add a term as specific as necessary to resolve the conflict.

110 2# \$a Ulua (Ship)
(Unique heading; qualifier added to clarify the meaning of the heading)
 110 2# \$a Franklin (Aircraft carrier)
 110 2# \$a Franklin (Steamship)
(Two ships of the same name but each of a different type)
 110 2# \$a Lexington (Aircraft carrier : CV6)
 110 2# \$a Lexington (Aircraft carrier : CVA(N) 65)

24.4B

(Two aircraft carriers with the same name)

Art Galleries

If the name of an art gallery needs a general designation qualifier and 24.5C is not applicable, use the term "(Gallery)" as a qualifier rather than a more specific term such as "(Art gallery)." (Do not use "(Gallery)" as a qualifier for an art museum needing a general designation qualifier.) *Note:* Do not change existing AACR 2-coded headings for art galleries solely to conform to this directive.

Consultant Firms

If the name of a consultant firm consists *solely* of subject words and the word "consultants" (or its equivalent in other languages), add a 24.4B-type qualifier to the name (unless 24.5C is applicable). Do not add such a qualifier if the name contains other elements.

110 2# \$a Hospital Maintenance Consultants (Firm)

Multiple Qualifiers

If the name is eligible for another qualifier (as when the name conflicts or when the body is a directly entered government agency that is not an institution), add the qualifier called for in this rule first. Separate the qualifiers by a space-colon-space.

110 2# \$a Red Sea (Restaurant : Washington, D.C.)

110 2# \$a BANAS (Organization : Indonesia)

Pre-1981 Headings

Headings originally established before January 1981 that fell into either of the two categories listed below were coded "AACR2" prior to September 1982. Continue to use the existing form of the established heading in post-August 1982 cataloging. (Headings coded after August 1982 are in accord with AACR2 and current LC policy.)

- 1) The heading contained a qualifier that is not needed according to current policy.

110 2# \$a Chefs' Rights Alliance (Society)

(Do not change to: Chefs' Rights Alliance)

- 2) The heading lacked a qualifier that would be needed according to current policy.

110 2# \$a BFA Educational Media

(Do not change to: BFA Educational Media (Firm))

Performing Groups

In dealing with performing groups, apply the following:

- 1) If the name contains a word that specifically designates a performing group or a corporate body in general (e.g., band, consort, society) or contains a collective or plural noun (e.g., Ramblers, Boys, Hot Seven), do not add a designation to the name.
- 2) If the name is extremely vague, consisting primarily of single, common words (e.g., Circle, Who, Jets) or the name has the appearance of a personal name (e.g., Jethro Tull), add a designation to the name.
- 3) If the name falls between the above categories (e.g., Led Zeppelin, Jefferson Airplane, Road Apple, L.A. Contempo), add a designation to the name.
- 4) If there is doubt whether a designation should be added, add it.

Use the designation "(Musical group)" unless special circumstances (such as a conflict) require a more specific term.

Sports Teams

If the name of a sports team does not explicitly convey the information that the entity is a sports team, add a qualifier to the name. Include in the qualifier the term "team" following the name of the sport.

```
110 2# $a Miami Dolphins (Football team)
110 2# $a Chicago Blackhawks (Hockey team)
```

If the team is related to an institution, make a reference from the name of the team as a subheading of the institution.

```
110 2# $a Ohio State Buckeyes (Football team)
410 2# $a Ohio State University. $b Buckeyes (Football team) |
```

24.4C. Two or more bodies with the same or similar names.
Conflicts

When two or more bodies have the same name, 24.4C1 requires the addition of a qualifier to each name. Determine that a conflict exists when the AACR 2 name or heading for one body is the same as the AACR 2 name or heading for another body. "Conflict" is restricted to headings already established or being established in the catalog. It includes headings for earlier names that are covered by *see* references to later names but excludes names treated as variants; if a variant name used in a reference conflicts with a form used in the heading for another body, apply the provisions for resolving conflicts only to the variant name. Ignore the conflict that is only between names used as variants.

Arlington Development Center (Arlington, Tex.)

(Independent nongovernment body)

Arlington Development Center (Arlington, S.D.)

(Government body belonging to the city of Arlington)

Arlington Development Center (Infodata, Inc.)

(Subordinate nongovernment body)

Arlington Development Center (S.D.)

(Government body belonging to the state of South Dakota)

Note that the existing heading that previously was unique but that now conflicts must be reviewed in the light of 24.4C and changed if necessary.

Non-conflicts

1) *Government bodies that are not institutions*

a) *Definition.* According to 24.17, a body whose immediate parent body is the heading for a government, or whose immediate parent body is entered subordinately to the heading for a government, is treated as a government body. A body is treated as a nongovernment body, however, if its immediate parent body is entered under a heading that is not the name of a government.

government body

National Endowment for the Arts (U.S.)

x United States. National Endowment for the Arts

nongovernment body

Cultural Resources Development Project (National Endowment for the Arts)

x National Endowment for the Arts (U.S.). Cultural Resources Development Project

b) *When to qualify.* If a government body other than an institution (school, library, laboratory, hospital, archive, museum, prison, etc.) is entered under its own name, add the name of the government as qualifier unless the government's name (or an understandable surrogate of the government's name) is already present in the name. The qualifier is required even if the name includes a proper noun or adjective (other than the name or the surrogate of the name of the government).

Council on International Economic Policy (U.S.)

x United States. Council on International Economic Policy

Dundee Harbour Trust (Great Britain)

x Great Britain. Dundee Harbour Trust

but **Baltimore Redevelopment Corporation**

x Baltimore (Md.). Redevelopment Corporation

c) *Form of qualifier.* When adding the name of the government as a qualifier, use its catalog-entry form as modified by 23.4A1; 24.4C1, second paragraph; and appendix B.14.

Yu cheng po wu kuan (China)

not x China (Republic : 1949-). Yu cheng po wu kuan
Yu cheng po wu kuan (China : Republic : 1949-)

Arbeitskreis Wissenschaftsgeschichte (Germany)

not x Germany (East). Ministerium für Hoch- und
Fachschulwesen. Arbeitskreis Wissenschaftsgeschichte
Arbeitskreis Wissenschaftsgeschichte (Germany : East)

2) All other bodies

a) *When to qualify.* If a nongovernment body or a government institution (school, library, laboratory, hospital, archive, museum, prison, etc.) is entered directly under its own name, add a qualifier if the addition assists in the understanding of the nature or purpose of the body. Use judgment in making this decision, noting that the use of the undefinable phrase "nature or purpose" is deliberate, with the intention of letting the cataloger judge the situation—does the addition of a qualifier really improve the heading? In case of doubt, do not add the qualifier.

b) *Choice of qualifier.* Choose the most *appropriate* qualifier from among the following:

(1) the name of the place or jurisdiction that reflects the scope of the body's activities;

(2) the name of the local place in which the body is located (or the name of the local place that is commonly associated with the body);

(3) the name of the higher or related body (for subordinate or related bodies).

c) *Form of qualifier.* When adding the name of a place or jurisdiction, use its catalog-entry form as modified by 23.4A1; 24.4C1, second paragraph; and appendix B.14.

not **Rome Historical Society (Rome, N.Y.)**
Rome Historical Society (Rome (N.Y.))

not **Northside High School (Saint Joseph, Mich.)**
Northside High School (Saint Joseph, Mich. : Township)

not **Central Area Farmers Support Group (Wash.)**
Central Area Farmers Support Group (Washington (State))

When adding the name of the higher or related body, apply LCRI 24.4C5.

3) *Headings already coded "AACR 2."* Corporate name headings may be found already coded for AACR 2 that lack a qualifier called for by this LCRI. Continue to use these headings without adding the qualifier unless a conflict or some other extreme need arises.

heading: **Bicentennial Committee on Historic Houses**
(*Do not change to:* Bicentennial Committee on Historic Houses
(Morris, Conn.))

24.4C4. Change of name of jurisdiction or locality. [Formerly 24.4C6]

If a corporate body is qualified by a geographic name (place or jurisdiction), use the heading for the current geographic entity as the qualifier (or the heading for the latest geographic name in use during the lifetime of the body if the corporate body no longer exists). Change an established heading whenever the existing qualifier becomes inappropriate (as when the geographic name changes or the corporate body moves from one locale to another).

Midlands Museum (Zimbabwe)

x Midlands Museum (Southern Rhodesia)

(Founded in 1972; name of the government changed in 1980)

Fourth Presbyterian Church (Bethesda, Md.)

x Fourth Presbyterian Church (Washington, D.C.)

(Founded in 1828 in Washington, D.C.; moved to Bethesda, Md., in 1957)

24.4C5. Institutions. [Formerly 24.4C7]

When adding the name of a higher or related corporate body to a corporate name, give the name of the body in the form and language on which the heading for the body is *based* (not necessarily the catalog-entry form for the institution). Use in the qualifier the body's current name. However, if a qualifier is added to the name of a body that no longer exists, use in the qualifier the name of the body that was appropriate at the time the body ceased.

- Newman Club (Southern State College)**
not Newman Club (Southern State College (Springfield, S.D.))
- Center for Materials Science (National Measurement Laboratory)**
not Center for Materials Science (National Measurement Laboratory (U.S.))
 x National Measurement Laboratory (U.S.). Center for Materials Science

If the combination of corporate name plus qualifier actually conflicts in the file being searched against, then give the qualifier in catalog-entry form.

Newman Club (St. Joseph's College (Brooklyn, New York, N.Y.))

Newman Club (St. Joseph's College (Philadelphia, Pa.))

If the higher or related body is entered subordinately, use either its parent body or its catalog-entry form.

- Institut avtomatiki i •lektrometrii (Akademiya nauk SSSR)**
or **Institut avtomatiki i •lektrometrii (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie)**
 x Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. Institut avtomatiki i •lektrometrii

If the existing qualifier becomes inappropriate because the body used in the qualifier has changed its name or the body used in the qualifier is no longer associated with the body being qualified, establish a separate heading for the body being qualified. Make earlier/later *see also* references to connect the headings.

Dokumentations-Leitstelle Afrika (Deutsches Institut für Afrika-Forschung)
 xx Dokumentations-Leitstelle Afrika (Institut für Afrika-Kunde)

Dokumentations-Leitstelle Afrika (Institut für Afrika-Kunde)

xx Dokumentations-Leitstelle Afrika (Deutsches Institut für
Afrika-Forschung)

*(The name of the qualifying body changed from
Deutsches Institut für Afrika-Forschung to Institut für
Afrika-Kunde)*

Note: For the period 1980-1991, the established heading was changed to reflect the latest qualifier whenever the existing qualifier became inappropriate; the form with the earlier qualifier was covered by a "see"-reference. Generally do not establish a separate heading for the form with the earlier qualifier that is covered by an existing "see"-reference.

24.4C6. Year(s). [Formerly 24.4C8]

~~Always use dates as qualifiers to headings for expeditions, even if there is no current conflict. For the form of the qualifier, see rule 24.4C6. Follow 24.7 when the date appears in the name of the expedition.~~

CANCEL; Covered by LCRI 24.7

24.5C1.

If the adjectival term or terms indicating incorporation or state ownership of a commercial enterprise appears initially or medially in the name, it is *ipso facto* an integral part of the name. (Note that if the term appears initially, it may be inverted when used in the heading if 24.5C2 is also applicable.) If the term appears at the end of the name, treat it as a part of the name only if the term is necessary to show that the name refers to a corporate body.

For additional guidance on when to retain the term indicating incorporation appearing at the end of the name, see LCRI 24.4B.

24.6. GOVERNMENTS. ADDITIONS.

When a sovereign entity and another place of the same name that is not a sovereign entity exist at the same time, do not qualify the name of the sovereign entity.

151 ~~bb~~ ‡a Italy (Tex.)

151 ~~bb~~ ‡a Italy

When a succession of jurisdictions would be entered under the same name, use one heading for all, no matter what differences there are between the jurisdictions.

151 ~~bb~~ ‡a North Carolina
not 151 ~~bb~~ ‡a North Carolina (Colony) *and* 151 ~~bb~~ ‡a North
 Carolina (State)

151 ~~bb~~ ‡a Texas
not 151 ~~bb~~ ‡a Texas (Republic) *and* 151 ~~bb~~ ‡a Texas (State)

151 ~~bb~~ ‡a Hawaii
not 151 ~~bb~~ ‡a Hawaii (Kingdom), 151 ~~bb~~ ‡a Hawaii (Republic),
and 151 ~~bb~~ ‡a Hawaii (State)

151 ~~bb~~ ‡a India
not 151 ~~bb~~ ‡a India (Dominion) *and* 151 ~~bb~~ ‡a India (Republic)

However, when the geographic qualifier added to a name to reflect its current status is not appropriate for the earlier entity, use two headings and qualify each.

151 ~~bb~~ ‡a Brabant (Belgium)

151 ~~bb~~ ‡a Brabant (Duchy)

151 ~~bb~~ ‡a Tuscany (Italy)

151 ~~bb~~ ‡a Tuscany (Grand Duchy)

151 ~~bb~~ ‡a Venice (Italy)

151 ~~bb~~ ‡a Venice (Republic)

151 ~~bb~~ ‡a Aragon (Spain)

151 ~~bb~~ ‡a Aragon (Kingdom)

If an entity that has been treated as an independent state (country) is absorbed into an existing state (country) and retains the same name as a part of the state into which it was absorbed or if a part of an existing country becomes an independent state and retains the same name, create a heading for the new entity and retain the heading for the former entity.

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* *existing heading:* 151 00 ♣a Hong Kong
* *(reverted to China on July 1, 1997)*
* *additional heading:* 151 00 ♣a Hong Kong (China)
*
* *existing heading:* 151 00 ♣a Eritrea (Ethiopia)
* *(declared independence on May 24, 1993)*
* *additional heading:* 151 00 ♣a Eritrea

* When the name of a state, province, or territory of Australia, Canada, or the United States, or the name of a constituent state of Malaysia conflicts with the name of a place within the same larger jurisdiction, add the type of government as a qualifier to the larger geographic entity.

* 151 00 ♣a Malacca (Malacca)
* 151 00 ♣a Malacca (State)
* *not* 151 00 ♣a Malacca
*
* 151 00 ♣a New York (N.Y.)
* 151 00 ♣a New York (State)
* *not* 151 00 ♣a New York

* When the name of a state, province, or territory of Australia, Canada, or the United States, or the name of a constituent state of Malaysia conflicts with the name of a place in another jurisdiction, qualify the latter only.

* 151 00 ♣a Alberta (Va.)
* 151 00 ♣a Alberta
* *not* 151 00 ♣a Alberta (Province)
*
* 151 00 ♣a Victoria (Tex.)
* 151 00 ♣a Victoria
* *not* 151 00 ♣a Victoria (State)
*
* 151 00 ♣a Virginia (Minn.)
* 151 00 ♣a Virginia
* *not* 151 00 ♣a Virginia (State)

Exception: Use "Washington (State)" as the heading for the state of Washington.

Add a qualifier to the heading for a jurisdiction that does not conflict with the heading for another jurisdiction when

1) the heading for the jurisdiction is the same as the name of a geographic area but the territory governed by the jurisdiction varies significantly from the geographic area;

151 ~~W~~ ~~I~~ ~~D~~ ~~I~~ ~~E~~ ~~S~~ ~~F~~ ~~E~~ ~~D~~ ~~E~~ ~~R~~ ~~A~~ ~~T~~ ~~I~~ ~~O~~ ~~N~~ West Indies (Federation)

*

(The heading for Federation of the West Indies, which consisted only of some of the British possessions in the Caribbean; West Indies is a subject heading that covers all the islands in the Caribbean)

151 ~~W~~ ~~I~~ ~~D~~ ~~I~~ ~~E~~ ~~S~~ ~~F~~ ~~E~~ ~~D~~ ~~E~~ ~~R~~ ~~A~~ ~~T~~ ~~I~~ ~~O~~ ~~N~~ Pacific Islands (Trust Territory)

*

(The heading for Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which consists of the Caroline, Marshall, and Mariana Islands; without the qualifier the heading could refer to all the islands of the Pacific Ocean and, in fact, Pacific Islands is a reference to the subject heading Islands of the Pacific)

*

*

*

2) the heading for the jurisdiction is the same as the name of a geographic area but the name of the jurisdiction has ceased.

151 ~~W~~ ~~I~~ ~~D~~ ~~I~~ ~~E~~ ~~S~~ ~~F~~ ~~E~~ ~~D~~ ~~E~~ ~~R~~ ~~A~~ ~~T~~ ~~I~~ ~~O~~ ~~N~~ New Guinea (Territory)

*

(The heading for Territory of New Guinea, which ceased in 1942; New Guinea is a subject heading for the island which contains the current jurisdictions Papua New Guinea and Propinsi Irian Jaya)

24.7. CONFERENCES, CONGRESSES, MEETINGS, ETC.

Ambiguous Entities

Treat the ambiguous entities listed below under the general principles for conference names, and establish them under the provisions of 24.7, AACR2, tagging them as X11.

- Athletic contests
- Competitions
- Contests
- Expeditions, Military
- Expeditions, Scientific
- Games (Events)
- Parades
- Public celebrations, pageants, anniversaries
- Races (Contests)
- Sporting events
- Tournaments

Events¹

Before August 1996, events were established either as name or subject headings, tagged X11 or X50 respectively. After July 1996, establish all events¹ as name headings, tagged X11. Although AACR2 does not provide specifically for these types of headings, follow the general principles of 24.7, AACR2. Do not retain the pre-August 1996 heading as a reference, unless it is a valid AACR2 reference. Note that a qualifier of the type specified by 24.4B may be necessary when the name does not convey the idea of an event, e.g., Rose Bowl (Football game), but Miss America Pageant.

LC practice: Convert headings for events existing in the subject authority file to name headings as needed. In converting subject authority records to name authority records, copy the subject authority record into the name authority file. Add the control number of the subject authority record as a 010+; revise the form of heading and the tagging; delete any 053 field; evaluate existing references (revise or delete), add additional references as appropriate, delete any 550 fields²; retain any 670 field(s) as is (including "Work cat." preceding the citation), add a 670 field that justifies the heading chosen (item being cataloged or LC database citation); and change FFD 8 to value n, code FFD 12 as appropriate, and add the cataloger's code in FFD 25. Submit a proposal to delete the record from the subject authority file to the Subject Headings Editorial Team, Cataloging Policy and Support Office in accordance with procedures

¹Defined here as an activity that is formally convened, directed toward a common goal, capable of being reconvened, and has a formal name, location, date, and duration that can be determined in advance of the date.

²Note that the order of fields when copying a subject authority record differs from the traditional order of fields for name authority records. Do not reorder the fields.

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in *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* H193, section 11, and H193.5. (NACO libraries: Submit the proposal to Cooperative Cataloging Team, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division.)

- 111 2b ‡a Rose Bowl (Football game)
- 411 2b ‡a Rose Bowl Game

- 111 2b ‡a Tournament of Roses
- 411 2b ‡a Rose Bowl Parade
- 411 2b ‡a Rose Parade
- 411 2b ‡a Tournament of Roses Parade
- 411 2b ‡a Pasadena Tournament of Roses

- 111 2b ‡a Miss America Pageant

- 111 2b ‡a World Cup (Soccer game)
- 411 2b ‡a Coupe de monde (Soccer)
- 411 2b ‡a Copa del Mundo de Fútbol
- 411 2b ‡a Fussballweltmeisterschaft

- 111 2b ‡a Tour de France (Race)

- 111 2b ‡a International Henryk Wieniawski Violin Competition
- 411 2b ‡a Henryk Wieniawski Violin Competition, International
- 411 2b ‡a Międzynarodowy Konkurs Skrzypcowy imienia Henryka Wieniawskiego

- 111 2b ‡a World Jamboree of Boy Scouts
- 411 2b ‡a Jamboree of Boy Scouts, World

- 111 2b ‡a Iditarod (Race)
- 411 2b ‡a Iditarod Sled Dog Race
- 411 2b ‡a Iditarod Trail (Race)

- 111 2b ‡a Daytona 500 (Race)
- 411 2b ‡a Daytona Five Hundred (Race)
- 411 2b ‡a Daytona International Speedway Race

Dates as Qualifiers

Always use dates as qualifiers to headings for expeditions, even if there is no current conflict. For the form of the qualifier, see rule 24.4C6.

24.7A. OMISSIONS.

If the name of a conference consists of a phrase that combines an acronym or an initialism with the abbreviated or full form of the year, retain the year as part of the name.

111 2# \$a GAGETECH '92 ...

111 2# \$a TOOLS Europe '94 ...

111 2# \$a AFPAC 2000

Exception: Omit the abbreviated or full form of the year from the name of a conference if the conference is ongoing *and* the name of the conference remains the same for each conference except for the abbreviated or full form of the year *and* the name is needed for main or added entry on the bibliographic record for the conference proceedings cataloged as a serial. If the year is omitted from the name, add the term “Conference” (or similar appropriate English term) as a qualifier after the name. (Once the heading is established for a serial, that form of the heading is used on all other publications related to the conference.)

111 2# \$a CAV (Conference)

(Names: CAV '90, CAV '91, CAV '92, CAV '93 ...; *needed for main entry for the conference proceedings cataloged as a serial:* Computer-aided verification: proceedings ...)

24.7B. ADDITIONS.

Name Authority Records

On the name authority record for a conference heading, do not add the number, date, or place to the name when the conference is an ongoing one, even if all the meetings were held in one place (cf. 24.7B4). Apply this both to meetings entered directly under their own names and to meetings entered subordinately to headings for corporate bodies.

Conflicts

If the name of an ongoing conference conflicts, add to the name an appropriate qualifier.

authority record: 111 2# \$a Governor's Conference on
Education (Kan.)

bibliographic record: 111 2# \$a Governor's Conference on
Education (Kan.) \$n (1st :
\$d 1954 : \$c Topeka, Kan.)

authority record: 111 2# \$a International Symposium on
Quality Control (1974-)

bibliographic record: 111 2# \$a International Symposium on
Quality Control (1974-)
\$n (1st : \$d 1974 : \$c
Geneva, Switzerland)

Date

If the name includes an abbreviated or full form of the year and the name is followed by one or more additions, a year must always be included in these additions.

111 2# \$a GAGETECH '92 \$d (1992 : \$c Dearborn, Mich.)

111 2# \$a TOOLS Europe '94 \$d (1994 : \$c Versailles,
France)

111 2# \$a AFPAC 2000 \$d (2000 : \$c Kiel, Germany)

Location

In deciding between using local place or institution, etc. (24.7B4), when establishing the heading for a named conference, add as the qualifier the local place or institution, etc., that appears with the conference name in the source for the conference name as opposed to other locations within the item where the conference name is repeated. If an institution's name appears in the source, transcribe the institution's name as the qualifier, or if a local place name appears, transcribe that. When transcribing an institution, give it in the nominative case in the language in which it is found in the item. (Even if the institution represents a subordinate unit, record its name rather than the name of the higher body alone.) When transcribing a local place, give its catalog-entry form (as modified by 23.4A1 and 24.4C1, second paragraph). If both

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an institution and a local place appear, prefer to use the name of the institution, etc., generally without the name of the local place unless the name of the institution is a very "weak" one (use judgment in this respect and do not be concerned about a high degree of consistency). *Note:* Do not use as location the name of a hotel, convention center, or office building unless the conference was held outside a local place.

For electronic conferences, do not add the name of the local place or other location.

Two or More Meetings

If the item being cataloged contains the proceedings, etc., of two meetings of the same conference and main entry under the heading for the conference is appropriate (cf. LCRI 21.1B2, Category D), enter the item under the heading for the first meeting and make an added entry under the heading for the second meeting even if the meetings are consecutively numbered.

If the item contains the proceedings, etc., of three or more meetings of the same conference, enter the item under the heading for the conference without any additions.

24.7B2. Number.

Apply the optional provision of the rule.

24.8. EXHIBITIONS, FAIRS, FESTIVALS, ETC.

Ambiguous Entities

Treat the ambiguous entities listed below under the provisions of 24.8, AACR2, tagging them as X11.

Festivals and celebrations
Folk festivals and celebrations

Events¹

Before August 1996, some fairs, festivals, etc., were established either as name or subject headings, tagged X11 or X50 respectively. After July 1996, establish all such events as name headings, tagged X11. Do not retain the pre-August 1996 heading as a reference, unless it is a valid AACR2 reference. Note that a qualifier of the type specified by 24.4B may be necessary when the name does not convey the idea of a fair, festival, etc.

LC practice: Convert headings for fairs, festivals, etc., existing in the subject authority file to name headings as needed. In converting subject authority records to name authority records, copy the subject authority record into the name authority file. Add the control number of the subject authority record as a 010 \neq z; revise the form of heading and the tagging; delete any 053 field; evaluate existing references (revise or delete), add additional references as appropriate, delete any 550 fields²; retain any 670 field(s) as is (including "Work cat." preceding the citation), add a 670 field that justifies the heading chosen (item being cataloged or LC database citation); and change FFD 8 to value n, code FFD 12 as appropriate, and add the cataloger's code in FFD 25. Submit a proposal to delete the record from the subject authority file to the Subject Headings Editorial Team, Cataloging Policy and Support Office. (*NACO libraries:* Submit the proposal to Cooperative Cataloging Team, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division.)

111 2 \neq \neq a National Folk Media Festival \neq d (1988 : \neq c
Nairobi, Kenya)

111 2 \neq \neq a International Folk Festival (Duluth, Minn.)

111 2 \neq \neq a International Folk Festival (Saint Paul, Minn.)

111 2 \neq \neq a Fiesta San Antonio

¹Defined here as an activity that is formally convened, directed toward a common goal, capable of being reconvened, and has a formal name, location, date, and duration that can be determined in advance of the date.

²Note that the order of fields when copying a subject authority record differs from the traditional order of fields for name authority records. Do not reorder the fields.

111 20 þa Athens Black-eyed Pea Jamboree

24.8B. Additions .*Date and Place Qualifiers*

Treat qualifiers of names established under this rule just as qualifiers of names established under 24.7B.

1) Although the year is integrated within the name of the exhibition, etc., and, therefore, is retained, nevertheless repeat the year as a qualifier (cf. LCRI 24.7B).

Interflow '80 Exhibition (1980 : Harrogate, England)

2) If location is integrated within the name of the exhibition, etc., do not repeat it as a qualifier (cf. 24.7B4).

Vancouver Arts of the Book Exhibition (1986)

24.9. CHAPTERS, BRANCHES, ETC.

The rule is for any type of organization that covers a large geographic area in which chapters, branches, etc., are necessary for local activities of the membership. These chapters, branches, etc., can normally be recognized in two ways:

- 1) The organization is a fraternal one;
- 2) The designation of every chapter, branch, etc., includes a generic term that is either one traditionally used for such ("post," "lodge," etc.) or an imaginative innovation to convey the same sense ("valley," "stake," etc.).

Consider the presence of any of these generic designations used for presumably all the chapters, branches, etc., as sufficient reason for subordinate entry in all cases.

**American Legion. William Peck Post No. 279 (Minneapolis,
Minn.)**
Grand Army of the Republic. St. Paul Camp No. 1
Scottish Rite (Masonic order). Valley of Minneapolis
**Vasa Order of America. Carl XVI Gustav Lodge 716 (Dallas,
Tex.)**

24.10B.*Place Qualifiers*

Add to the name of a local church, cathedral, monastery, convent, abbey, temple, mosque, synagogue, etc., the name of the place in which it is located.

Eglise Saint-Jean-Baptiste (Bourbourg, France)

Bethel Baptist Church (Washington County, Ky.)

Tenaflly Presbyterian Church (Tenaflly, N.J.)

Parish Church of Limpsfield (Limpsfield, England)

Note 1: Headings already coded for AACR 2 that lack a qualifier called for by this directive should not be changed unless a conflict or some other extreme need arises.

Note 2: Before 1995, references were made from the place in which the local religious institution is located. Delete such references when maintenance work is required to the authority record for another reason.

Multiple Qualifiers

If the name needs the addition of both a general designation and the name of a place, add the general designation first.

Santo Domingo (Monastery : Pamplona, Spain)

Churches, Chapels, etc., of Larger Institutions

If a church, chapel, etc., is a subordinate unit of a larger institution and is entered directly under its own name (24.12), generally add the name of the larger institution as a qualifier. Make a reference from the name as a subheading of the larger institution.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd (General Theological Seminary)
x General Theological Seminary (New York, N.Y.). Chapel
of the Good Shepherd

24.13. SUBORDINATE AND RELATED BODIES ENTERED SUBORDINATELY.

When the body being entered subordinately contains the name or part of the name of the higher body as an element of its own name, routinely omit this element whenever the particular higher body's name is retained in the hierarchy shown in the heading.

If a body is entered subordinately according to types 2, 3, 4, or 5, make a direct reference from the name of the subordinate body only if its name appears without the name of its parent body on the chief source of one of its own publications. When making the reference, generally, qualify the name with the name of the parent body (in the form and language on which the heading for the parent body is *based*, not necessarily its catalog-entry form).

Note: If a name authority record for a heading established before January 1981 contains such a direct reference, accept it as valid without examining the evidence (although a qualifier may have to be added to it).

24.13, TYPE 2. SUBORDINATE AND RELATED BODIES ENTERED SUBORDINATELY

Test a name against this type only if it contains "a word that normally implies administrative subordination."

For names of corporate bodies whose official language is English, French, or Spanish, the Library will attempt a higher degree of uniformity by making a list of words used within these entities that normally imply administrative subordination. In addition to "committee" and "commission" (cf. the rule), other type 2 words for these languages are

English

administration
administrative ... (e.g., administrative office)
advisory ... (e.g., advisory panel)
agency
authority
board
bureau
directorate
executive
... group (e.g., work group)
inspectorate
office
panel
secretariat
service
task force
working party

French

administration
agence
bureau
cabinet
comité
commissariat
commission
délégation
direction
groupe de ...
inspection
mission
office
secrétariat

24.13, TYPE 2

service

Spanish

administración
agencia
asesoría
comisaría
comisión
comité
consejería
coordinación
delegación
diputación
dirección
directoria
fiscalía
gabinete
gerencia
grupo de ...
jefatura
junta
negociado
oficina
secretaría
secretariado
servicio
superintendencia

For bodies with names in English, French, or Spanish, only names containing one or more of the words listed above are to be treated according to type 2.

For the type's second criterion, "provided that the name of the higher body is required for the identification of the subordinate body," use judgment.

24.13, TYPE 3.*Interpretation*

The Library of Congress interprets "a name that is general in nature" in the rule as follows: "general in nature" usually means that the name contains neither very distinctive elements (such as proper nouns or adjectives) nor subject words. For example, enter subordinately

Technical Information Library
Friends of the Library
Annual Meeting

Otherwise, consider that the name is not "general in nature" and enter it independently with qualifiers as necessary (cf. LCRI 24.4C).

Academy of Sciences
Carnegie Library
Fine Arts Museum
Music Archive

24.13, TYPE 5.

Enter a subordinate or related unit of a college or university subordinately if the name of the unit simply indicates a particular field of study, interest, or activity.

**Universidad Mayor de San Simón (Cochabamba, Bolivia).
Editorial Universitaria
Universität Wien. Institut für Österreichische
Geschichtsforschung
University of California, Berkeley. University Art
Museum
University of London. Southern African Materials
Project
University of Texas at Austin. Council on Energy
Resources**

24.13, TYPE 6.*Applicability*

Understand the term "includes" in the rule to apply to any linguistic relationship between the name of the body and its parent (higher or related) body, not just to those shown in the examples under type 6.

Understand the phrase "entire name" to be the name that was selected for use in the heading for the parent (higher or related) body, not necessarily the catalog-entry form of the parent body's heading. For example, disregard cataloger's additions to the parent body's name or the fact that the parent body may be entered subordinately. Note, however, that if the heading for the parent body includes a term indicating incorporation, etc. (24.5C1), the form with the term must also appear in the name of the subordinate body for type 6 to be applied.

name: Friends of Wells Cathedral
heading for parent: **Wells Cathedral**
heading: **Wells Cathedral. Friends**

name: Northwestern University School of Law
heading for parent: **Northwestern University (Evanston, Ill.)**
heading: **Northwestern University (Evanston, Ill.). School of Law**

name: Osteuropa-Institut an der Freien Universität Berlin
heading for parent: **Freie Universität Berlin**
heading: **Freie Universität Berlin. Osteuropa-Institut**

but *name:* Hoechst Chemical Society
 heading for parent: **Hoechst A.G.**
 heading: **Hoechst Chemical Society**
not Hoechst A.G. Chemical Society

name: Cambridge University Library
 heading for parent: **University of Cambridge**
 heading: **Cambridge University Library**
not University of Cambridge. Library

When the name of a subordinate body contains more than one unit in the hierarchy, apply the "entire name" provision in type 6 only to the body immediately above the body being established. *Exception:* If the application of rule 24.14 results in the omission of the immediately above body from the heading for the subordinate body, do not apply type 6 to the name of the subordinate body in a language other than Chinese, Japanese, or Korean. For Chinese, Japanese, and Korean bodies, apply type 6 although 24.14 results in the omission of the body immediately above.

name: Research Council of the Conover Branch of the Jefferson
 Academy

24.13, TYPE 6

heading for 1st unit: **Jefferson Academy of Science. Conover Branch**

heading: **Jefferson Academy of Science. Conover Branch. Research Council**

name: Thomas Foundation of the Conover Branch of the
Jefferson Academy of Science

heading for 1st unit: **Jefferson Academy of Science. Conover Branch**

heading: **Thomas Foundation of the Conover Branch of the
Jefferson Academy of Science**

not Jefferson Academy of Science. Thomas Foundation

not Jefferson Academy of Science. Conover Branch. Thomas
Foundation

Exceptions: Treat as falling into type 6 a name that fits one of the following categories:

1) The subordinate body's name contains the entire name of a directly entered U.S. government body except that one body uses "United States" and the other body uses "U.S."

2) The subordinate body's name contains the entire name of its parent body except that the form of the parent body in the subordinate body's name is in another language.

name: South Carolina Advisory Committee to the U.S.
Commission on Civil Rights

heading for parent: **United States Commission on Civil Rights**

heading: **United States Commission on Civil Rights. South
Carolina Advisory Committee**

name: International Medical Commission of the Princess
Takamatsu Cancer Research Fund

heading for parent: **Takamatsu no Miya Hi Gan Kenkyō Kikin**

heading: **Takamatsu no Miya Hi Gan Kenkyō Kikin.
International Medical Commission**

German Universities

The names of German universities appear frequently both in a long form, e.g., Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel, and in a short form, e.g., Universität Kiel. When considering the headings for associated institutions whose names are connected to the university name by a linking word or phrase, apply type 6, no matter whether the long form or the short form of the university name is used. For example, treat both Institut für Agrarpolitik und Marktlehre der Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel and Institut für Internationales Recht an der Universität Kiel as cases of type 6 application, resulting in the following headings:

Universität Kiel. Institut für Agrarpolitik und Marktlehre

Universität Kiel. Institut für Internationales Recht*References*

Routinely make a reference from the entire name of a body entered under type 6. Note, however, if the name also fits 24.13, type 1, a reference from the entire name is unnecessary.

American Legion. Auxiliary
x American Legion Auxiliary

Auburn University. Agricultural Experiment Station
x Agricultural Experiment Station of Auburn University

Exclusions from Type 6

Type 6 is not applicable to a name that falls into one of the following categories:

1) The name of the subordinate body is made up of the higher body's name plus a designation for the subordinate body that does not by itself convey the idea of a corporate body.

name: Camden Friends of the Earth
heading: **Camden Friends of the Earth**
not Friends of the Earth. Camden

name: Women of the Minnesota Conference of the United Church of Christ
heading: **Women of the Minnesota Conference of the United Church of Christ**
not United Church of Christ. Minnesota Conference. Women

name: Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic
heading: **Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic**
not Grand Army of the Republic. Ladies

name: St. John's Episcopal Church
heading: **St. John's Episcopal Church (Knoxville, Tenn.)**
not Episcopal Church. St. John's (Knoxville, Tenn.)

N.B. This category of exclusions does not apply to the subordinate designation "Friends," as in "Friends of the [name of the library or museum]," because this designation has been so commonly used and consequently can be considered "corporate" in connotation.

2) The name is a U.S. state university institution that contains the name of the statewide system.

name: University of Nebraska Medical Center
heading: **University of Nebraska Medical Center**

24.13, TYPE 6

not University of Nebraska (Central administration). Medical Center

Named Meetings

If a named meeting (cf. LCRI 21.1B1) contains the entire name of a corporate body (as defined above), enter the meeting subordinately to the heading for the body if the name contains, in addition to the name of the body, no more than a generic term for the meeting or not more than a generic term plus one or more of the following elements: the venue of the meeting; number, date, or other sequencing element.

name: Annual Conference of the American Academy of Advertising

heading: **American Academy of Advertising. Conference (22nd : 1980 : University of Missouri) Columbia)**

name: First Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

heading: **Congress of Industrial Organizations (U.S.). Constitutional Convention (1st : 1938 : Pittsburgh, Pa.)**

name: 5th Annual Conference of the Nigerian Political Science Association

heading: **Nigerian Political Science Association. Conference (5th : 1978 : University of Ife)**

name: Human Factors Society 1979 Annual Meeting

heading: **Human Factors Society (U.S.). Meeting (1979 : Boston, Mass.)**

In all other cases, enter the named meeting directly under its own name.

name: Miami University Conference on Sentence Combining and the Teaching of Writing

heading: **Miami University Conference on Sentence Combining and the Teaching of Writing (1978)**

not Miami University. Conference on Sentence Combining and the Teaching of Writing (1978)

name: Unesco International Chemistry Conference

heading: **Unesco International Chemistry Conference (1978 : Perth, W.A.)**

not Unesco. International Chemistry Conference (1978 : Perth, W.A.)

24.14. DIRECT OR INDIRECT SUBHEADING.

see LCRI 24.19. DIRECT OR INDIRECT SUBHEADING.

24.15A.

When a joint committee, commission, etc., is composed of representatives of two or three bodies, make a reference from the name of the joint committee as a subheading of each of the parent bodies. Omit from the subheading in the reference the names or abbreviations of the names of the parent bodies.

Joint Committee on Western Europe

- x Social Science Research Council (U.S.). Joint Committee on Western Europe
- x American Council of Learned Societies. Joint Committee on Western Europe

IJA-ABA Joint Commission on Juvenile Justice Standards

- x Institute of Judicial Administration. Joint Commission on Juvenile Justice Standards
- x American Bar Association. Joint Commission on Juvenile Justice Standards

When the joint committee, commission, etc., is composed of representatives of more than three other bodies, make such a reference from the name of the first of the parent bodies mentioned in the item being cataloged. (In case of doubt as to which is first, make the reference from the first in alphabetic order, using the established form of name.)

Joint Committee on Government Publications

- (Joint committee of the Association of Research Libraries, the American Library Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, and the Special Library Association)*
- x Association of Research Libraries. Joint Committee on Government Publications

24.15B.

If a body is composed of representatives of two or more other bodies and these other bodies are all entered as subheadings of a common higher body, enter the joint unit as a subordinate body as instructed in 24.14 or 24.19 if the name of the joint unit fits one of the types under 24.13 or 24.18.

United States. Joint Meteorological Committee

- x* United States. Army. Joint Meteorological Committee
- x* United States. Navy. Joint Meteorological Committee
- x* United States. Weather Bureau. Joint Meteorological Committee

24.17. GENERAL RULE.**United Nations**

Treat the United Nations as a government body when determining the heading for its subordinate and related bodies and when choosing the appropriate qualifier.

National Commissions to UNESCO

Establish the names of national UNESCO commissions that are agencies of the governments they represent according to 24.17 or 24.18, TYPE 2, not 24.18, TYPE 11.

Soviet Bloc

When cataloging publications that emanated from a body within one of the countries of the Soviet bloc and one or more government agencies appear at head of title only as a "stamp of approval," do not refer through the names of the government agencies when establishing the emanator body. Do make a reference through the heading for the government itself (the country, republic, district, etc.)

Distinguish such cases, however, from other cases, which do occur even in the Soviet bloc, in which the government agency named has a hierarchical relationship. References through the agency or agencies must be made in these cases.

British County/Regional and District Councils

Establish the names of county, regional, and district councils in England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland according to 24.18, TYPE 6 (cf. LCRI 24.18, TYPE 6).

24.18. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ENTERED SUBORDINATELY.

When the body being entered subordinately contains the name or part of the name of the higher body as an element of its own name, routinely omit this element whenever the particular higher body's name is retained in the hierarchy shown in the heading.

name: Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Wildlife
[of the California Legislature]

heading: **California. Legislature. Senate. Committee on Natural Resources and Wildlife**

There is no counterpart to rule 24.13, TYPE 6, under 24.18. Therefore, even if the name of a subordinate government agency contains the entire name of its parent body (i.e., the name of the parent body in the form in which the heading of the parent body is based) and the parent body is entered subordinately to the heading for the government, nevertheless, enter the subordinate agency directly under its own name unless the name meets one of the following conditions:

1) The name of the subordinate agency itself fits one of the types under 24.18.

2) The name of its parent body occurs at the beginning of the subordinate agency's name and the first word is a 24.18, TYPE 1, term. (*Note:* If the name meets this condition, do not omit any hierarchy from the heading for the subordinate agency.)

name: Veterans Administration Dental Education Center
(*The name does not meet either of the two conditions*)

heading: **Veterans Administration Dental Education Center (U.S.)**

name: Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Wildlife
(*The name fits 24.18, TYPE 6*)

heading: **California. Legislature. Senate. Committee on Natural Resources and Wildlife**

name: Department of Health and Social Security Library
(*The parent body's name occurs at the beginning and the first word is a type 1 term*)

heading: **Great Britain. Dept. of Health and Social Security. Library**

24.18, TYPE 2. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ENTERED SUBORDINATELY.

Test a name against this type only if it contains "a word that normally implies administrative subordination." Whether or not a word has such an implication depends on whether it is used commonly in a particular jurisdiction as part of the names of government subdivisions. Use judgment; if in doubt, consider that the word does not have such an implication.

For names of government bodies whose official language is English, French, or Spanish, the Library will attempt a higher degree of uniformity by making a list of words used within these entities that normally imply administrative subordination. In addition to "committee" and "commission" (cf. the rule), other type 2 words for these languages are

English

administration
administrative ... (e.g., administrative office)
advisory ... (e.g., advisory panel)
agency
authority
board
bureau
directorate
executive
... group (e.g., work group)
inspectorate
office
panel
secretariat
service
task force
working party

French

administration
agence
bureau
cabinet
comité
commissariat
commission
délégation
direction
groupe de ...
inspection
mission

24.18, TYPE 2

office
secrétariat
service

Spanish

administración
agencia
asesoría
comisaría
comisión
comité
consejería
coordinación
delegación
diputación
dirección
directoria
fiscal
gabinete
gerencia
grupo de ...
jefatura
junta
negociado
oficina
secretaría
secretariado
servicio
superintendencia

For bodies with names in English, French, or Spanish, only names containing one or more of the words listed above are to be treated according to type 2.

If the name passes the test described above, then evaluate it in terms of the second criterion in type 2: "provided that the name of the government is required for the identification of the agency." Apply this criterion in the following way: If the name of the government is stated explicitly or implied in the wording of the name, enter it independently; in all other cases, enter it subordinately. (*Note:* In applying the single criterion of "name of government ... stated explicitly or implied," note the following special decision: "England," "Scotland," and "Wales" imply "Great Britain.") Apply this interpretation to the name of agencies at any level of government. (If variant forms in the body's usage create doubt about whether the name includes the name of the government (as defined above), do not consider the name of the government as part of the name of the body.)

If according to type 2 and this interpretation the body is entered under its own name, add the name of the government as a qualifier unless this name or an understandable surrogate is already present in the

body's name (cf. 24.4C).

If a body is entered subordinately according to this rule, make a direct reference from the name of the subordinate body only if its name appears without the name of its parent body on the chief source of one of its own publications. Add the name of the government as a qualifier to the reference. *Note:* If a name authority record for a heading established before January 1, 1981, contains such a direct reference, accept it as valid without examining the evidence (although a qualifier may have to be added to it).

24.18, TYPE 3.

The Library of Congress interprets "a name that is general in nature" in the rule as follows:

1) *National-level bodies.* If the body is at the national-level of government, consider that the name is "general") and enter it subordinately) if its name lacks distinctive elements of the following types:

proper nouns or adjectives;
subject words; or
the term "national," or "state" (meaning "national"), or equivalents in foreign languages.

Research Center
Library
Technical Laboratory

Enter the names of all other national-level bodies independently.

Population Research Center
Nuclear Energy Library
Technical Laboratory of Oceanographic Research
National Institutes of Health
Corporation for Public Broadcasting
National Gallery
State Library

Note: Prior to 1989, headings for names of national-level bodies consisting solely of a general phrase plus the term "national" or "state" (or their equivalents) were entered subordinately; such headings are revised when they are needed in post-1988 cataloging.

2) *Bodies below the national level.* If the body is below the national level and its name does not fall into any other type under 24.18, enter it under the heading for the government unless either the name of the government is stated explicitly or is implied in the wording of the name or the name contains some other element tending to guarantee uniqueness (usually a proper noun or adjective). (If variant forms in the body's usage make it unclear as to whether the name includes the name of the government (as defined above), do not treat the name of the government as part of the name of the body.) In case of doubt as to whether the name of a body below the national level fits the criterion for subordinate entry, enter it subordinately.

Qualifiers

If according to these instructions, the body is entered under its own name, generally, add the name of the government as a qualifier unless this name or an understandable surrogate is already present in the

24.18, TYPE 3

body's name (cf. LCRI 24.4C).

24.18, TYPE 5.

Restrict the application of type 5 to major executive agencies of *national* governments.

24.18, TYPE 6.

Apply 25.18, TYPE 6, to the names of county, regional, and district councils in England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, since the bodies are legislative in character, at least in part, according to the British Library. Apply type 6, also, to the predecessor councils existing before the reorganizations in 1974/1975.

24.18, TYPE 11.

Do not apply 24.18, TYPE 11, to the names of national Unesco commissions that are agencies of the governments they represent. Instead, apply 24.17 or 24.18, TYPE 2, to these names.

24.19. DIRECT OR INDIRECT SUBHEADING.

The rules emphasize omission of hierarchy but qualify this emphasis as follows:

"Omit ... hierarchy unless the name of the subordinate or related body has been, or is likely to be, used by another body entered under the same higher or related body") Rule 24.14 for bodies entered under a higher body other than a jurisdiction.

"[Omit hierarchy] unless the name of the agency has been, or is likely to be, used by another agency entered under the same government") Rule 24.19 for bodies entered under a jurisdiction.

The words "or is likely to be" will carry a varying import to different catalogers. The statement below indicates the particular import of the words that Library of Congress catalogers should heed.

Two types of names do not need explanation, i.e., in these cases all catalogers reading only the rule and no gloss would reach the same conclusion. These types of names are

1) names of subordinate bodies performing functions common to many higher bodies,¹ when the name of the subordinate body (exclusive of any names of higher bodies included in the name) is as common sounding as its function:

Personnel Office
Archives of the Ministry of Rural Development
Research and Development Section
Planning Dept.
Procurement and Supply Division

Headings for such subordinate bodies as these obviously could not omit hierarchy.

2) names of subordinate bodies performing one or more of the major functions that are unique to the particular higher body (within the same corporate structure):

Bureau of Libraries, Museums, and Archaeological Services
*(Under the Dept. of Conservation and Cultural Affairs which
should be omitted from the heading)*

Division of Industry and Engineering

¹This evaluation of the body's functions indicated in two "obvious" categories is based on the names of the bodies involved, not on any special searching.

	Division of Transport <i>(Both under the Ministry of Transport, Industry, and Engineering which should be omitted from the heading)</i>
<i>but not</i>	Library <i>(Also under the same ministry but belongs in category 1 and the department must be included in the heading)</i>
	Division of Fisheries Division of Forestry <i>(Both under the Dept. of Conservation which should be omitted from the heading)</i>
<i>but not</i>	Division of Education and Publicity <i>(Also under the same department but belongs in category 1 and the department must be included in the heading)</i>

A decision on hierarchy in these cases is also obvious.

If the name of the body being established does not fit either of the above obvious categories, consider whether or not the name would be appropriate for another subordinate body within the same corporate structure. Common sense will be the best guide, but in some doubtful cases it may be relatively easy to make the decision if an important idea expressed in a word or phrase present in the higher body's name is missing from the name of the body.

United States. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Environmental Factors and Public Utilities
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Commission on Education. North-West Europe Committee
United States. Office of Education. Office of Librarians and Learning Resources

Avoid a very literal approach to this question, however. The name of the body being established may adequately imply the ideas expressed in the higher body's name without actually repeating the words of that name,

Pennsylvania. Bureau of Financial Management
(Omitted: Office of Administration)
United States. Division of Nuclear Power Development
(Omitted: Dept. of Energy)

If still in doubt, retain the higher body in the heading.

United States. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. Advisory Council on Vocational Education

24.20B. Heads of state, etc.

As necessary, add a closing date to a heading containing the years of reign or incumbency.

United States. President (1977-1981 : Carter)

24.20E. Other officials.

If the chief source gives only the name of the official, nevertheless use the name of the ministry or agency that the official represents in the heading. If necessary, determine the latter from reference sources.

24.21B.*Applicability*

When a body presents itself as a subordinate unit of a legislature (or of a chamber) apply the rule without regard for the fact that some or even all the members of the body are non-members of the legislature.

name: Colorado Legislative Council

heading: **Colorado. General Assembly. Legislative Council**

References

When a subordinate unit is entered as a subheading of a particular chamber of a legislature, generally do not make a reference from the unit as a direct subheading of the legislature.

U.S. House of Representatives

Ignore the heading for the U.S. House of Representatives shown in one of the examples in rule 24.21B. Consider "House" as the conventional name (cf. 24.3C) and use

United States. Congress. House

24.21C.

Apply the rule also to legislative subcommittees of U.S. state legislatures. Apply it also to other types of bodies subordinate to legislative committees and subcommittees, e.g., task forces, panels, for both the U.S. federal and U.S. state governments.

**United States. Congress. House. Committee on Ways and Means.
Subcommittee on Trade. United States - Japan Trade Task
Force**

**California. Legislature. Assembly. Subcommittee on Housing
Production. Housing Advisory Panel**

Make a reference from the name of the subcommittee as a direct subheading of the chamber to which the parent committee belongs if the name of the subcommittee is unique within the legislature.

**United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign
Relations. Subcommittee on Canadian Affairs**

x United States. Congress. Senate. Subcommittee on
Canadian Affairs

24.21D.

Add the number and year (or the number, session, and year) only to the heading for the U.S. Congress. Use such a heading only if the item meets all the following conditions:

- 1) An added entry must be made for the U.S. Congress as a whole or for one of its chambers;
- 2) No main or added entry is appropriate for any committee, subcommittee, or other subordinate unit of the U.S. Congress as a whole or of one of its chambers;
- 3) The number of the session is named in the chief source.

24.23. COURTS.

In the absence of a rule for formulating headings for the prosecuting attorneys of jurisdictions, apply the principle of a conventionalized heading as authorized by 24.23 for courts also to these prosecuting attorneys.

1) Enter under the heading for the appropriate jurisdiction. Note that in the states of the United States prosecuting attorneys are agents of the states as a whole, not agents of a particular county as a publication might suggest.

2) Use the conventional name for the office, e.g., "Attorney," "District Attorney."

3) Add as a parenthetical qualifier the name of the particular area served.

United States. Attorney (District of Columbia)
United States. Attorney (Illinois : Northern District)
New Mexico. District Attorney (2nd Judicial District)
Wisconsin. District Attorney (Milwaukee County)

24.24A. Armed forces at the national level.

For forms of component branches, command districts, and military units of military services, define "component branch, command district, or military unit" as an agency that constitutes

- 1) a unit subject to combat service or an administrative unit over such units;

commands
corps
fleets
general staffs
military districts
regiments or divisions of infantry, etc.

- 2) a unit that serves as a direct support unit to category 1).

corps of engineers
legal units (e.g., judge advocate general)
materiel command
medical corps
military police
transport services

This means treating the following types of bodies under the general rules:

research agencies (e.g., laboratories, research centers, institutes,
experiment stations, museums)
schools (e.g., service academies, Air University)
musical groups (e.g., military bands, choirs)
armories, arsenals
base hospitals, other hospitals

Treat forts, bases, camps, airfields, etc., as jurisdictions (see LCRI 23.1).

U.S. Civil War Units

When establishing either Union or Confederate fighting units of the U.S. Civil War, consult reference works (e.g., *The Union Army* (Madison, Wis. : Federal Pub. Co., 1908)).

If the unit is one of a numbered sequence, use a uniform designation of the number in the heading for each unit in the sequence. Make the normal cross references required by designations found and also make a reference from a standardized form beginning with the state name as shown below (only this reference is illustrated).

Union units

United States. Army. Ohio Infantry Regiment, 29th (1861-1865)

(*Title page:* Journal history of the Twenty-ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteers)

x Ohio Infantry, 29th Regiment (1861-1865)

United States. Army. Ohio Infantry Regiment, 48th (1861-1865)

(*Title page:* History of the Forty-eighth Ohio Vet. Vol. Inf.)

x Ohio Infantry, 48th Regiment (1861-1865)

United States. Army. Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, 6th (1861-1865)

(*Title page:* Annals of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry)

x Pennsylvania Cavalry, 6th Regiment (1861-1865)

United States. Army. Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, 7th (1861-1865)

(*Title page:* The Seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Cavalry)

x Pennsylvania Cavalry, 7th Regiment (1861-1865)

N.B. Because of the high incidence of conflicts for Union units, a date qualifier (for the duration of the unit) is added routinely. Normally there is no such problem of conflict with Confederate units.

Confederate units

Confederate States of America. Army. Tennessee Infantry Regiment, 19th

(*Title page:* Old Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment, C.S.A.)

x Tennessee Infantry, 19th Regiment

Confederate States of America. Army. Alabama Infantry Regiment, 1st

(*Title page:* History of the First Regiment, Alabama Volunteer Infantry, C.S.A.)

x Alabama Infantry, 1st Regiment

Numbered U.S. Military Units

If a component branch, command unit, or military unit of a United States military service is numbered, use arabic ordinal numerals in the heading. If the form of numbering found on the item being cataloged differs from the form used in the heading, make a reference from the found form, in the order that matches the heading.

source: Sixth Fleet

heading: **United States. Navy. Fleet, 6th**
x United States. Navy. Fleet, Sixth

24.26. DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES.

LC practice: AACR2, 1998 Revision, revised rule 24.26. Apply revised rule 24.26 to headings created after December 1999. Do not change headings created before January 2000 unless the heading needs to be changed for another reason.

24.27C. Subordinate bodies.

For dioceses of the Church of England, make a reference from the name of the place named in the heading, if the place name is the same as a local place. Construct the heading in the following form: name of the local place, followed by "Diocese" and "Church of England."

Church of England. Diocese of Ely
x Ely (England : Diocese : Church of England)

24.27C3. Catholic dioceses, etc.

If the name of the see itself, as given, would be a heading and this heading would include a larger geographic qualifier, according to 23.4, then add the qualifier within parentheses. Make a reference from the name of the place named in the heading in the following form: name of the local place, followed by the term for the type of body ("Patriarchate," "Diocese," "Province," etc.) and "Catholic Church." In case of doubt, do not qualify the name of the see.

Catholic Church. Archdiocese of Santiago de Cuba (Cuba)

x Santiago de Cuba (Cuba : Archdiocese : Catholic Church)

Catholic Church. Diocese of Uppsala (Sweden)

x Uppsala (Sweden : Diocese : Catholic Church)

Catholic Church. Diocese of Ely (England)

x Ely (England : Diocese : Catholic Church)

Catholic Church. Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Philadelphia (Pa.)

x Philadelphia (Pa. : Archeparchy : Catholic Church)

Catholic Church. Vicariate Apostolic of Zamora (Ecuador)

x Zamora (Ecuador : Vicariate Apostolic : Catholic Church)